Now is the best time to select Holiday Gifts, while the assortment is large. Where de- friends appreciate this advice, and this year we have sired, articles purchased will by cared for by us and delivered December 24. Ladies, call and see our superb line of \$5.50, \$6, \$6.50, \$7, \$8 and \$10. Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Suspenders, Gloria and Silk Umbrellas, Smoking Jackets and Dressing Gowns, Fur and Seal Caps, Robes, etc. Prices always the lowest.

Save money on Neckwear by coming this week for some of our latest Fall Scarfs at

Would be great value at 75c and \$1.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

ANKAKEE

On no other lines of railroad have there been many innovations, such reductions of rates. No place on earth are people carried such vast distances for such cheap fares as in this great westward country. Take, for instance, Los Angeles, Cal., and return, via Salt Lake, San Francisco, etc. It is 6,000 miles from Indianapolis to Los Angeles and return, yet the rate is one cent and two-thirds of a cent per mile, and by adding 772 miles, at the same rate per mile, you get Portland, Ore., and Tacoma, W. T. In addition to the low rates offered, these transcontinal lines have provided comforts for passengers on such a scale as will enable the poorest and richest passenger to be comfortable on these long journeys. Pullman cars are run. Everyone knows that all luxuries you want to pay for are obtainable on the Pullman. Then there are the FURNISHED FAMILY SLEEPERS,

Cleanly and comfortable, in charge of a porter and under rules that make them good enough for anyone. The cost in these cars is 50 cents per night, or \$2.50 from the Missouri river to Los Angeles or San Francisco. In the free family sleepers no charge is made for berths; passenger furnishes his own bedding. When we think how cheaply and how comfortably the trip to the Pacific caast can be made it becomes a wonder why everyone does not see the wonderful country en route and the Pacific coast paradise. Come to us; get full particulars and tickets at low-

TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. Depart...... 3:55am 3:45pm

Depart......7:10sm 12:05no'n 5:15pm 11:20pm Arrive......3:30am 10:35am 3:30pm 6:10pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

STOLE "OLD HUTCH'S" MONEY.

A Clerk in the Employ of the Famous Speculator Victimizes the Old Man for \$20,000.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal CHICAGO, Dec. 5 .- It was discovered, to-day, that the grain market manipulator, B. P. Hutchinson, otherwise known as "Old Hutch," had been victimized to the amount of \$20,000 by a former clerk, named Frank H. Bates. A short time since Hutchinson purchased a Board of Trade membership for young Bates and the latter took an active part in the interests of Hutch-Inson during the September wheat corner. Bates lived a fast life and spent a large sum of money in company with dissolute companions. This coming to the knowledge of his employer, a quiet investigation was made, which resulted in the dismissal of Bates several days since. Further investigation shows that Bate. through his membership on the board, which was really owned by Hutchinson, had, while acting for his principal, used the knowledge he possessed of the latter's speculative intentions to buy or sell grain, as the case might be, for his own account, before operating for Hutchinson, whose deals later on, through Bates, would give the latter a profit as the market advanced or declined, on "old Hutch's" manipulations. Bates has fled from the city. John Lonigan, settling clerk for Hutchinson on the Board of Trade, also a fast young man and boon companion of Bates, has likewise disappeared. It will be impossible to ascertain the full amount of Bates's prookedness for some days, when, it is said, other methods of Bates's misappropriations will

General Sherman's Thanks. New York, Dec. 5 .- General Sherman pubished the following card this morning: 75 WEST SEVENTY-FIRST STREET.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 4, 1888. Whitelaw Reid, Esq , New York Tribune: I and family are now returned from St. Louis, hav-ing deposited the coffined body of Mrs. Sherman near "our Willie," at the spot chosen by ourselves in 1866, reaffirmed in 1883, and often spoken of as a matter of course between us. We have followed to the minutest particular her every wish. Every mem-ber of my own family and hers, the Ewings, are content, for no mortal was ever better prepared to put on immortality than Mrs. General Sherman. Of course, being the elder and subjected to harder strains, I ex-pected to precede her; but it is ordained otherwise. In due time I will resume my place by her side, and I want my friends, especially my old soldier friends, to know that they shall not be taxed one cent, for I have made, or will make, every provision. I have received by telegraph, mail, card, and every possible way, hundreds of kind, sympathetic messages, all of which have been read by myself and children. To make

W. T. SHERMAN. bove as a general answer. THE way to make money is to save it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most economical medicine to buy, as it is the only medicine of which can |ruly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Do not inke any other preparation if you have decided to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla.

suitable replies to all is simply impossible. I offer the

WHEN INDICATIONS.

THURSDAY-Fair weather; cooler.

An umbrella. But it makes a big difference what kind of an umbrella it is. Do you know the best way to prevent your friend from borrowing your umbrella! Make him a present

There is nothing neater or more universally acceptable as a holiday gift than an umbrella. The holidays come at the time of year when an umbrella is needed. We have found by experience that our provided an extra large assortment of umbrellas in Cotton, Gingham, Alpaca, Gioria Silk, Serge Silk, Twilled Silk and Plain Silk, with all the new designs in Gold and Silver Handles.

Prices-50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5,

TELEGRAPH POLES IN STREETS.

The Western Union Company Wins in the Suit Brought by the City of Ft. Wayne.

Special to the Indianapolis Journel. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 5 .- An important question in reference to the relative rights of the property-owners and the Western Union Telegraph Company in reference to the erection and maintenance of telegraph poles and wires was determined at Columbia City yesterday. In 1874 the Western Union Telegraph Company obtained from the city of Fort Wayne the right to construct its line on Calhoun street, in said city, and the company has continuously maintained the same down to May, 1887, without objection from any one. In 1887 the City Council of Fort Wayne ordered the sidewalks on that street to be widened and the street improved, and to enable this to be done, and because of the crowded condition of Calhoun street, the City Council ordered poles and wires to be removed from Calhoun street and placed on some other street less used, or underground. In the improvement of that street the telegraph company, at request of the property owners, moved many of its poles out to permit sidewalks to be widened, and in consequence of this the telegraph poles became out of line and the storm of Nov. 26, 1887 caused four of the poles of the company to fall down, and thereupon Louis Fox, William Fleming, Augustus C. Treatman and Ellen D. Bursley, as owners of property fronting on that street, sought to enjoin the telegraph company from replacing its poles and wires in front of their property and to compel the Western Union Telegraph Company to place its poles and wires on some other street not so crowded and less used, or to put their wires under ground. The defendant claimed its right to use said street by reason of acquiescence of property-owners and city by direct license from the city, upon the faith of which the telegraph company acted, and also by virtue of the rights acquired by it under the act of Congress of July, 1866. The case was commenced in the Allen Circuit Court at Fort Wayne and was taken on charge of venue to the Whitley Circuit Court at Columbia City, where it was tried before Judge Walter Olds, one of the ablest nisi prius judges in the State and re-cently elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana. The trial lasted over a week and Judge Olds held: First, that it appearing that the Western Union Telegraph Company had accepted the act of Congress of July, 1866, the Common Council of the city of Fort Wayne could not compel the telegraph company to remove their poles from Calhoun street, which is a post road, or require them to be put under ground; second, that the city and propertyowners were estopped by their acquiescence and conduct to enjoin the replacing and maintaining of their lines on Calhoun street; third, that the city, under the act of Congress of July, 1866, might have power to exercise control in the location of the poles upon the street when first erected, but the city having, in the first instance, indicated where poles should be placed, could not now require them to be moved; fourth, that the city, under its police powers, could not pass any ordinance or do any act which would deprive the telegraph company of any right given by the act of Congress or abridge any of its rights under that act; fifth, that the telegraph company, under the proof in this case, were ready and willing, at all times. to locate its poles to suit the convenience of property-owners, and it would be unjust and inequitable to now make an order for the company to do that which it was ready and willing to do before the institution of this suit; sixth, that the erection and maintenance of telegraph poles and wires upon the street are not an additional burden, but is one of the uses for which the street was originally located. The court refused to grant an injunction, dissolved the tem-

Expelled from a Trotting Association. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 5 .- The board of ap peals of the American Trotting Association concluded its session to-day. The horsemen to whom summary punishment was meted out are as follows: Frank Van Ness and Sire Bros., of New York, Burt Sheldon, of Buffalo, and Joseph Heinrich, of Rochester, expelled for ringing in a horse under an assumed name. Van Ness is one of the best known drivers in the United States. Barney Barnes, Miner Barnes and J. Land, of St. Thomas, expelled for entering the mare Mollie Dunbar as Mabel B.; W. L. Walter, of, Flat Rock, Mich., and Fred Alexander, of Detroit, expelled for ringing in the horse Billy J., at Pontisc, as Fred Douglass; Al Russell, of Appleton, Wis., and C. Carey, of Marienette, expelled for entering a horse out of the proper class; R. E. Crist, of Hamilton, Mo., expelled for ringing in the horse John L. as Deacon ! Marlowe; Dave Rummer, of Marion, Ind., expelled for making a fraudulent entry ou the Erie, Pa., course; O. G. Othey, of Columbus, Kan., expelled for ringing in the horse Turk Franklin as Dr. G.; Dan Bruges, Indianapolis, expelled for fraudulent entry. The cases against Wm. Kelly (the Geyser), of New York, and Dr. Gleason and Barney McNutt, of Pittsburg, Kan., for ringing, were continued until

porary injunction heretofore granted and en-

tered a general finding for the telegraph com-

The board accepted the resignation of C. M. Cottrill, of Milwaukee, as director, and elected D. C. Baman, of Denver, Col., to the vacancy.

Ohio's White Caps. CINCINNATI, Dec. 5 .- The Attorney-general of the State of Ohio was here; to day, in consultation with the prosecuting attorneys of Brown and Adams counties, upon the best means of suppressing the White Caps. The prosecuting attorneys presented the difficulties, such as extensive organization, which, would make it nearly impossible to obtain a grand jury that would indict; trouble in securing witnesses, and inability of the counties to employ detective talent. It is regarded as proper to investigate one or two incorporated orders in these counties, with a view to seeing whether their charters should not be revoked. It is probable that the State will supply money for the employment of detectives, and that every possible effort will be made to stop the disgraceful lawlessness. Meantime, warnings are flying everywhere. Berkes, who is here in a museum, was warned, to-day, to leave the museum, and Superintendent Deitsch, of the police force, also

has a "notice." Big Lawsuit Reopened. CHICAGO, Dec. 5.-Judge Gifford bas granted a new trial in the case of Augustus I. Ambler against Rodney M. Whipple, in which Ambler last session, by his determined filibustering was given a verdict, June 18, for the immense sum of \$1,002,481. Ambler's verdict was on an old judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, given Jan. 4, 1870, for \$677,-434 for royalties on patents assigned by him to Whipple, and for which the latter had never accounted. The verdict of June 18 was for the amount of this judgment, with interest at 6 per cent., from Jan. 4, 1870, amounting to the sum

THE MOONSHINERS' FRIENDS

The Kind of Reform Favored by Democratic Members of the National Senate.

Anything That Will Tend to Make Things Smooth and Easy for Illicit Distillers Will Receive Their Hearty Approval.

Unparalleled Demand for Accommodations During Inauguration Week.

How a Democratic Congressman Will Attempt to Kill the Direct-Tax Bill-Closing Up the Accounts of the Late Campaign.

THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA.

Reform Seems to Consist in Smoothing the Thorny Path of the Moonshiner. Special to the indianapolis Journal.

Washington, Dec. 5 .- "How to make the moonshiner's business easy, or modern ways for avoiding the internal revenue laws," would be an appropriate description of the proceedings of the Democratic caucus conference which prepared the amendments proposed to the Republican tariff bill by Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, in the Senate, this afternoon, if the propositions he presented are to be taken as any criterion of the general work which was done by the caucus. No sooner did Mr. Allison call up the bill, and, after the reading of the first section, present and offer an opportunity for amendments, than Mr. Vance proposed to abolish the minimum punishment for violations of the internal revenue laws and leave everything to the descretion of the court. This would give the court in the community where violators of the law were tried an opportunity to impose a fine of 1 cent or imprisonment for fifteen minutes whenever a favorite moonshiner was found guilty. At the time the proposition was made several Republican Senators were at lunch, and a verbal vote gave it a majority. A call of the Senate was taken and the amendment was de feated by a strict party vote, with the exception of McPherson, of New Jersey, who stood with the Republicans.

A series of similar amendments were proposed by Mr. Vance on the part of the Democrats, all intended to make it more difficult to prosecute moonshiners and place the enforcement of the loose laws suggested in the hands of the moonshiners themselves. For instance, he wanted to see the present laws amended so that only a prosecution by information could be instituted upon affidavits by collectors of internal revenue, their deputies or agents. This was defeated by a party vote. Then he proposed that trial should be had before the nearest United States commissioner, "so that," he said, "this thing of carting men under indictment around over the country, giving federal officers an opportunity to collect mileage and fees, can be stopped." It was obvious, however, that the intention was simply to permit local influences to govern trials of moonshiners, and the scheme was voted down." Then he proposed that the Commis sioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may compromise any civil or criminal suit, or remit or compromise any judgment. This was also derested. It is becoming evident every day that the Democrats in the Senate propose to fight, inch by inch, the tariff bill now under consideration, and if they cannot secure .. mendments demanded by the South they will stave of the final adoption of the bill by the Senate to a day so late that it will be impossible to give the House an opportunity to cast its final vote upon the measure. It is stated that when the bill is passed by the Seuate and comes before the House upon a demand for a conference, that Senators Allison, Morrill and Beck will be appointed conferees on the part of the Senate, and Mesers. Milis, McMillin and Kelley on the part

of the House. THE COMING INAUGURATION.

An Unprecedented Demand for Accommoda

tions-Indiana Moving Rather Slowly. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, Dec. 5 .- "Already I have refused over fifteen hundred bona fide applications for rooms during next March," said the proprietor of one of the leading hotels, referring, this evening, to the approaching inauguration; "and I expect to refuse," he continued, "thrice that number. I have, this early, had twice as many applications for rooms as I had during the entire season of four years ago. None of the landlords are engaging rooms at this time."

A crowd is almost constantly around the quarters of the inauguration committee, and to-day the subscriptions come up to \$46,613. Surprise is no longer expressed when some one writes to secure quarters for three or four thousand men, or a brigade or two of troops: such things have become matters of course. On each desk, to-day, were placed tiny little portraits of Harrison and Morton on ivory cards, fastened together with striped and star-spangled ribbons. Many persons from other cities come in to make inquiries about the preparations for the inauguration. The inauguration of General Harrison will be the centenary inauguration, as in 1789, one hundred years before, General Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States. This is a fact that has escaped notice in all the arrangements so far made for the inauguration ceremonies. A citizen speaking of the matter to-day suggested that the fact of its being the centenary should be stamped in some way upon the character of the celebration. He thought that the designs for the ball tickets and invitations should commemorate that fact, and that the decorations should also have that in view. The idea most general in the designs suggested for ball tickets and for decorations is that of a log cabin. As the design recalling the old Tippecanoe campaign will probably not find favor,

the centenary idea comes prominently to the front. This morning's Post has this paragraph in its inauguration news: "It is a little singular that among the large number of clubs and military organizations that have been heard from, not a word has been received from any Indiana organization. Pennsylvania has very nearly monopolized the attention of the committee on public comfort; New York already has a fair representation; New England has signified her intention of augmenting the inauguration throng; Kansas, Obio and Illinois have been heard from, but Indiana, the home of the President-elect, has as yet sent no representative to Washington to secure quarters for any clubs." The understanding here is that the Hoosiers will perfect their own organization, and that they will conduct it through a committee to be appointed at Indianapolis.

THE DIRECT-TAX BILL.

It Will Be Taken Up To-Day, and an Effort Will Be Made to Kill It.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- Mr. Mills offered resolution in the House, to-day, which was adopted by unanimous consent, making the direct-tax bill the special order for to-morrow, Saturday, and next Tuesday. On the last day the vote is to be taken at 4 o'clock. Colonel Oates, of Alabama, who won national fame, against the bill, stated to your correspondent, this evening, that while he was still opposed to the passage of the bill, he would not renew his fillibustering tactics. He will content himself by offering an amendment to the bill providing for the repayment of the cotton tax His purpose, he says, is to place

votes. He does not believe that his amendment will be adopted. Mr. Johnston, of North Carolina, has a sensa-sation in store for the House. His plan is actually nothing less than to offer the Blair educational bill as an amendment to the direct-tax bill. The Blair bill has been generally conceded to be dead for this session. Its sudden appear-ance as an mendment to the direct-tax bill will place a number of Southern members in an awkward dilemma. Their party, as a party, is opposed to the bill, but the constituents of many of them, as, for instance, the Virginians, have openly and unmistakeably expressed their desire for the passage of the bill. The vote on this amendment of prove very interesting. Mr. Johnston has been reasoned with not to offer the dangero's amendment, but to the argument that the bill was not germane to the subject of the orginal bill he has replied that it will be germane if a majority of the House decided in favor of it. A number of amendments of less importance will also be offered. As for the bill itself, it will very probably pass the House. Colone: Oates admits that there is a belief, howthat President Cleveland will the measure when it reaches him. The amount which the bill will practically take out of the national treasury is very nearly twenty militions of dollars. It was for this reason that Messrs. Carlisle and Mills have hither o been the foes of the bill. They were unwilling, last session, to take this sum from the surplus, which was to be, as it became afterward, the principal feature of the Demo-cratic campaign. Now that the campaign is over, and the surplus is no longer a matter of any political interest to them, Messrs. Carlisle and Mills are willing to have the bill passed.

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

What Republican Members of the House Think About an Extra Session.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec 5. - Some enterprising newspaper correspondents clubbed together today and made a very thorough canvass of the Republicans of the two houses as to the advisability of an extra session of the Fifty-first Congress for tariff revision or the division and admission to statehood of Dakota, and statehood for other Territories, or both purposes. The feeling is almost unanimous that an extra session is inevitable if a tariff bill is not adopted by both branches of this Congress, and more than half of the Republicans favor an extra session on the Territorial question at once. Assuming that there is to no tariff legislation, and that Territories are not to be admitted this session,

an extra session in April must be looked for. There are a number of Republicans that point to this, and strong arguments are used to convert Senators and Representatives who are opposed to the idea. The first reason presented is, of course, the necessity for an early organization of the House, because of the very small majority. There is no longer any disputing that the Republicans have a majority. The only question is as to its size. Most Republicans say it will be so small that it will be dangerous, politically speaking, to delay organization till the second week in next December. Judge Payson, one of the oldest and strongest members from Illinois, expressed the general feeling when ne said that he expected the new Congress to meet in April; that they could pass substantially the Senate tariff bill, which would be disposed of by the Senate this session (of course it would then have to pass the new Senate again); that they could admit South Montana and Washington Territories, and pass an enabling act for North Dakots, and that they would perfect some general pension legislation before the regular session in December. "I have no desire," said he, 'to conceal my motive for admitting the Territory in the spring. We have a very small majority in each House, more especially in the Senate, and it is desirable that the majority should be increased in the Fifty-first Congress. These three Territories are entitled to representation during the new Congress, and I think we should admit these Territories during an ex-

CLOSING THE ACCOUNTS.

tra spring session, so that they may be fully or-

ganized into States and send six Senators and

as many Rrepresentatives as they are entitled

to, to be regularly enrolled as a part of the

Fifty-first Congress at the regular meeting in

Meeting of the Executive Board of the National Republican Committee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The executive committee of the national Republican committee met this evening and held a prolonged session. All of the members were present except Mr. Fassett, of New York, and Mr. DeYoung, of California, the former being engaged in a spirited contest for the speakership of the New York Legislature, and the latter undoubtedly thinking that the trip would hardly pay. Col. Dudley the treasurer, laid his accounts before the committee, which were audited and approved. It would be interesting to know the aggregate receipts and expenditures, but none of the committee seem disposed to make such a revelation, I asked three or four of them, and was told in reply that not half as much money was collected and expended as the newspapers reported, and that not a dollar had been corruptly used during the campaign. They agreed, also, that there was still a good sum of money left in the treasury. After some other little matters of business were disposed of, the committee had an informal discussion as to the propriety and practicability of holding an extra session of Congress, Mr. New having expressed a wish to learn the views of the committee. There was almost a unanimous opinion that case the present House adjourned without passing a tariff bill, the Fifty-first Congress should be called together to revise the tariff, to decide the contested election cases, and to admit four new States. It was also suggested as advisable that the Republican candidates who intend to contest the seats of their opponents who had received certificates of election, should prepare their cases to present to Congress immediately after the 4th of March, presuming that an extra session would be called. There being several of these gentlemen in the city, they were invited to appear before the committee and confer concerning their contests, and in several cases the committee agreed to advance funds to pay the necessary expenses. The committee exchanged congratulations upon the capture of the House as well as the presidency, and seemed to agree that the Republicans would now be in power indefinitely.

MINOR MATTERS.

Gen. Tom Browne's Friends Urge that He Allow the Use of His Name for Speaker.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- Prominence is given to the following in this evening's Post: "The latest candidate spoken of for Speaker of the next House is Gen. Tom Browne, of Indiana. General Browne was in the lobby of the Riggs House this morning, and when informed by an Evening Post reporter that his name had been spoken of for Speaker, he laughingly said: 'Well, I suppose my chances are as good as any one's.' General Browne is not a candidate for Speaker and does not think of becoming one. He is very popular, however, and a large number of his friends in the House have asked him to permit the use of his nane for presiding officer of the Fifty-first House."

Clarkson Knows Nothing About the Cabinet. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- A reporter of the Associated Press called on Hon. J. S. Clarkson at Wormley's Hotel, to-day, and asked what truth there was in the report recently published that he had been tendered by the President-elect the position of Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Clarkson said: "If it is worth while to deny any such improbable rumor, you may say there is no truth in it whatever. I have not been tendered that or any other position by President-elect Harrison, nor had any communication or conversation with him on any such subject, nor have I had the slightest intimation as to the personnel of the new Cabinet. I have made no changes in my business or newspaper at Des Moines, nor de I contemplate doing so. I am East to attend the final meeting of the national committee and the individual members on record by their I help to settle up the business, which will take

ten days, when I expect to go home and settle down to my work, which I have neglected for the last six months."

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- LaPorte and Goshen having made application for free mail delivery service, the Postmaster-general to-day directed that official agents be sent there to make investigation and report upon the claims for the serv-

A leave of absence for two days was granted Representative Cheadle to-day. Mesers. Cheadle, Owen and Steele have not yet arrived here. Mr. Bynum was in his seat in the House to-day. The President resumed his afternoon recep-

tions to the public to-day.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day appointed Captain W. T. Mahan, Commander C. M. Chester and Lieutenant-commander C. H. Stockton, a board to select a site for a navyyard on the northwest coast of the United

States. The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon accepted the following bonds: four-and-a-halfs coupons, \$1,000 at 108; four-and-a-halfs registered, \$1,167,000 at 108. Mr. John B. Trainer, of New York, was today appointed clerk to the House committee on

J. Walter Blandford was to-day appointed clerk to the House committee on revision of the The resignation of Captain John F. Mount, of the army, has been accepted to take effect imme-

TASCOTT AGAIN ARRESTED.

He Fills the Description, but Has Not Been Identified-The Reward Raised to \$50,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 .- Public interest was again revived in the Snell murder case to-day by the publication in an afternoon paper of a statement made by Mr. A. J. Stone, son-in-law of the mur. dered millionaire, in which Mr. Stone was qouted as saying that the supposed murderer had been captured. Mr. Stone says that what he

"I have received a telegram from a man who claims to have arrested Tascott; that he now had him in his possession, and he wished to know when I could send to identify him. 1 answered at once, 'How do you know it is Tas-cott?' Cannot you send a photograph to be iden-tified? In answer I received a message saying that the man answered all descriptions, and that he would send a photograph on Monday. That photograph is what I am now waiting

The announcement made later in the day, that Mrs. Henrietta Spell had increased the amount of reward from \$20,000 to \$50,000, making it the largest amount ever offered for the capture of any human being in the world, at once lends additional interest to this celebrated crime. The reward will be paid by Mrs. Snell through the Chicago police department, and as she is the widow of a man who died leaving an estate valued at \$4,000,000, the payment of the reward upon Tascott's capture may be relied upon. Mr. Stone to-night informed an Associated Press reporter that all "suspects" arrested must be held and photographed, and that the likeness must at once be sent either to himself or Chief of Police George W. Hubbard. No detectives will be sent, as heretofore, until a picture is sent and strong marks of identification are present in the photograph.

Amos J. Snell was murdered either during the night of Feb. 7, or the morning of the 8th, 1888. On the morning of the 8th, the family coachman entered the millionaire's house, 625 Washington boulevard, from the rear, to start the fires. In the house, beside Mr. Snell, were his two grandchildren, who were sleeping on the top floor, with two nurse-girls. Mr. Snell slept on the parlor floor, just above his office. The coachman found the latter room in much disorder, with the safe open, and books and papers scattered everywhere. He ran upstairs to awaken Mr. Snell, and in the main hallway he almost fell over the body of his master, cold in death. The police were at once notified. An examination of the body showed a bullet-wound through the brain, made by a 44-caliber revolver, and another through the heart, of the 38 size. Police investigation very soon connected William B. Tascott with the crime, but when the police sought to arrest him it was found that Chicago knew him no more. The youthful murderer was an individual who had many special marks of identification. He was an American, and his gold-filled front teeth and scars of bullets in his leg, received, it is said, while escaping from the Kentucky penitentiary, have led to numerous arrests in every part of the country, but in each case the arrested party turned out not to be Tascott. A copy of the offer of reward reads as follows:

\$50,000 REWARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5, 1888. I, Henrietta Snell, widow of the late Amos J. Snell. will pay \$50,000 reward for the arrest and detention until identified by the authorities of the city of Chicago, of William B. Tascott, the supposed murderer of my husband. The above reward is offered in lieu of all other rewards announced by me, and will hold good for four months from this date. All communications to be sent to George W. Hubbard, General Superintendent of Police, or to Mr. A. J. Stone, 544 West Madison street, Chicago, Ili.

HENRIETTA SNELL "Who Is This De Luxe?"

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—An afternoon paper prints a story about Edward T. Steel, who was to-day reappointed a member of the city Board of Education. It was told a few days ago by a gentieman who has been for many years connected with one of the great book stores of this city, and is as follows:

"Mr. Steel came in here some time ago and desired to be shown some very fine editions of various works. I brought out several of our finest specimens of workmanship, binding, printing, paper, engraving, etc.—in fact, the well-known edition de luxe. Mr. Steel looked at them some time, and then he said to me: Who is this De Luxe? I have often seen his works. Is he the author, the publisher, or the binder merely?' I was rather taken aback at such a question from a man filling his position, but managed to give him a correct idea of the edition, and that it meant simply a luxurious edition. A short conversation ensued, when, picking up a life of Casar and a copy of his Commentaries, Mr. Steel astonished me again by reading aloud the title: 'Ah! a "Life of Cæsar." Well, now, which Cæsar is it? Do you

A member of the Board of Education said he had been told the story about Mr. Steel, but could not believe it, so he went direct to the book store and found it true.

Mexican Postoffice This ves Heavily Sentenced. Et Paso, Tex., Dec. 5. - The trial of Louis Fleury, ex-postmaster of Juarese (Paso del Norte), Mexico, and F. O. Arrell, ex-clerk in the same office, for theft of mail matter, was concluded yesterday, before Judge Bustament, and each of the prisoners was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. Both were arrested last February. The amount of booty which the two men secured during their long series of robberies is not known, but it is certainly in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Money and precious stones were lost in large amounts for a long time before the thieves were located. Among the packages that disappeared was one containing about \$40,000 worth of diamonds from a house at Hamburg. Germany. sent to President Diaz. After his arrest, Fleury made a very skillful and sensational escape, but was soon recaptured. His trial developed the fact that he is a professional thief.

Fatal Railway Collision.

Youngstown, O., Dec. 5 .- A wreck occured five miles north of here, at 7 o'clock this morning, on the Sharon branch of the Lake Shore road. A mixed passenger train collided with a freight train on a curve, while both trains were running at forty miles an hour. Conductor James Kennedy, of the passenger train, was instantly killed, and James McCoy, fireman, and Patrick Riley, a brakeman, fatally injured. Albert Lindsay, the engineer, was badly hurt, but will recover. Both engines and ten cars were wrecked, involving a loss of \$10,000 to the company. The conductor and the injured men all reside at Youngstown. The engineer of the freight train heard the passenger train, but sup-posed it was on the adjoining track of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad.

Two Young Girls Drowned.

ASHLAND, Wis., Dec. 5 .- While Josephine Denomic, aged fifteen, and her sister Frances, aged nine, with their cousin, Lizzie Denomic, were walking on the ice-covered surface of Bad river, near Odany, yesterday, the ice gave way and the three girls were precipitated into the water. Their cries for help attracted the attention of Thomas Condecon, a laborer, who was working on the bank, and he succeeded with great difficulty in rescuing Lizzie Denomic. The other two girls were drowned.

ENGLAND'S UNEASY TORIES

Churchill's Attack and the Close Vote

Cause a Feeling of Discomfort.

The Rank and File Are Very Uneasy, and Those in Official Position Experience a Touch of Anxiety and Insecurity.

Efforts to Show Connection Between the League and the Plan of Campaigu.

Additional Facts About Recent Outrages in Hayti-Rev. Bismarck Returns Thanks-Bad State of Affairs Around Zanzibar.

CHURCHILL'S ATTACK

It Causes Uneasiness Among the Tories-

Wolseley Not Interested in the Matter. LONDON, Dec. 5 .- Lord Randolph Churchill's attack upon the government, in the House of Commons, last night, together with the close vote which the division on his motion disclosed, has caused much uneasiness in the Tory ranks, and created a feeling of uncertainty in official circles. The alleged fact that Lord Churchill based his arguments upon the advice and promptings of General Lord Wolseley has also had its effect in inspiring a behef in the minds of many of the more moderate Tories that the motion of the Paddington member was justifiable. Quite a number of Conservatives admit the validity of the principle advocated by Lord Randolph, but deprecate the methods he employed, believing that the measures of the executive government ought not to be interfered with by the legislative branch. It is now thought probable, however, in view of the premature publicity given to the government's intentions in Egypt, that more English troops will be sent to Suskim before an attack upon the Arab besiegers is ordered. Instructions have been issued to the authorities at Woolwich arsenal that military stores intended to be forwarded to Egypt must take precedence over all

than in government transports. Owing to a report that General Wolseley had been in communication with Lord Randolph Churchill and had inspired the latter's attack upon the Suakim expedition on account of the inadequacy of the proposed force, Mr. Stanhope, the War Secretary, wrote a letter to General Wolseley on the subject, asking him upon what military authority he supported Lord Randolph's

others, and that passenger steamers shall be

employed in their transportation, if by that

means they can be dispatched more rapidly

General Wolseley, in his reply, says that there has been no interchange of confidence between himself and Lord Randolph, and that he

is not responsible for the latter's statements. The Conservative charge that Churchill took the government by surprise, last night, while warning the Liberals to prepare for a division, s explained by Churchill's friends. They assert that he informed the government, early yesterday, that he intended to move an adjournment, but that he did not place the motion upon the notice paper, fearing it might be blocked. Lord Randolph himself emphatically denies that he communicated with the Liberal "whips" on the

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

A Witness with a Bad Character Testifies in the Interest of the "Times." London, Dec. 5 .- Upon the opening of the Parnell commission, to-day, Sergeant Morony read a report of a speech by Mr. Tanner, member of Parliament for the middle division of

Cork, denouncing a man named Heggarty, who

had been boycotted. On cross-examination Morony said this was his first attempt at reporting. He could not take short-hand notes. Sir Charles Russell made application for an adjournment of the court from Friday next until Jan. 15. The application was granted. Other witnesses were called, who swore that they knew of cases of boycotting and optrage. On being cross-examined they all testified that they knew of persons who had written the threatening letters to themselves, their object being to excite sympathy. The league, they said, denounced outrages, and was mainly in-

sons of 1878 and 1879. These witnesses said it was their belief that if the reductions had been voluntarily granted the country would have re-Mr. Walsh, ex-secretary of the Likdemogh, County Mayo, branch of the league, testified

stumental in securing reductions in rent, which

were very properly requested after the bad sea-

that by order or the league several persons had been boycotted for refusing to join in the Plan of Campaign. Sir Charles Russell objected to the introduc tion of evidence concerning the Plan of Campaign, on the ground that that subject was not

included in the allegations. Attorney-general Webster contended that his object in introducing this evidence was to show connection between the league and the Plan of Campaign. The league, he said, had pursued a continuous policy.

Justice Hannen admitted the evidence. On cross-examination, the witness admitted that he had been charged with the pilfering of funds, and had been expelled from the league. He also admitted that he had been agent for a glass insurance company, and had been discharged by the company for making a fraudu lent claim for damage for the windows in his mother's house. He had also attempted to defraud the Gresham Life Insurance Company. Replying to Mr. Davitt, the witness said the police had intimated to him that they did not know what would befall him in connection with those insurance matters if he refused to give evidence on behalf of the Times, and that he

then consented to testify. The Times subpænaed Patrick Molloy, noted Fenian who was connected with the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, to appear as a witness before the Parnell com mission. Molloy refused to obey the subpoens and was consequently arrested upon a warrant issued by Justice Hannen and brought to London. It is said that Molloy loaned the Times erroneous statements.

THE OUTRAGES BY HAYTL

The Uncertainty Regarding the Seized Steam. er Likely to Be Cleared Up.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5. - At last the uncertainty regarding the fate of the American steamship Haytian Republic, seized by the Haytian gun boat, Dessalines, off the harbor of St. Marc seems about to be cleared up. Captain Comp ton's plack in sticking by his vessel, and refus ing to haul down the American colors, in defi ance of the demands of the colored guards it possession of the steamer, will be rewarded an. the vessel released. This was the news received by Lord & Austin, agents of the seized vessel, it this city, yesterday. Together with this intelli gence were received the statements of the riva existing governments in Hayti, that of Genera Legitime, the provisional President, being a published pamphlet detailing his proposed pro gramme; the other a printed memorandum set ting forth the claims of the government of the north to the consideration of the foreign pow

A letter from the State Department at Washington told of its decision regarding the Haytias Republic. Secretary Bayard says:
"Your counsel, Mr. Brandeis, has now been advised of the conclusion of this department, that the validity of the seizure and the subse quent proceedings of alleged condemnation can not be admitted, and I have so informed Mr. Preston, the Haytian representative at this capital, who had been instructed by his government to refer the cause of the Haytian Republic to the government of the United States." The agents of the steamphip were mightily tickled over this information, and at once sent a cablegram to Hayti informing Captain Compton, who is supposed to be still on board the Haytian Republic at Port-au-Prince. Mr. Lord